the region near Washington, July 20 to 28. Others have been captured near Chicago and in other parts of northern Illinois.

Note on Cylapus tenuicornis Say.

The recent discovery of *Cylapus tenuicornis* Say, by Mr. Otto Heidemann, in the neighborhood of Washington, recovers for entomological science one of the long-lost genera and species of Say's work upon the Hemiptera. This form is of peculiar interest at the present time, since it forms the only member of this division which has thus far been found in the United States. Upon close comparison with Stål's description of his *Valdasus famularis* and with the figure of the same given by Mr. Distant in the Biologia Centrali-Americana, plate 24, figure 7, we perceive that they refer to this insect, and consequently that the later names, both generic and specific, employed by these authors must give way to those of Mr. Say. The species is now seen to have a wide range of distribution. Dr. Stål's specimens were captured in Mexico; Mr. Say's types were found near New Harmony, Ind.; and, latest of all, Mr. Heidemann discovered numerous individuals at Bladensburg, in August and September, upon fungi attached to dried bark of trees. This species proves to be very variable, both in color and structure. The males, as usual, have the eyes more prominent than the females, although one specimen of the female has those organs more widely separated from the pronotum than in any male yet examined. In no specimen yet studied is there a contact of the eyes with the pronotum.

Mr. Howard read the following:

THE PARASITES OF THE HEMEROBIINÆ.

By L. O. Howard.

The insects of this group are singularly well protected against the attacks of natural enemies, the adults by their offensive odor, the pupæ by their strong cocoon, the larvæ of some by their coating of aphidid skins and of others by their own strength, ferocity and agility, while the eggs are safely mounted at the tip of long foot-stalks. They do not, however, lack their characteristic hymenopterous parasites. In Europe four primary parasites are known, viz: *Microgaster ater*, *He-*

lorus ater, *Anacharis ensifer*, and *Ephialtes gracilis*. The first three have been reared by Brischke from undetermined species of *Chrysopa*, and the last by Ratzeburg from an undetermined species of *Hemerobius*. Of secondary parasites five species of *Hemiteles*, *H. castaneus*, *H. areator*, *H. limbatus*, *H. æstivalis*, *H.* sp., have been reared by Brischke, Giraud and Ratzeburg from cocoons of either *Chrysopa* or *Hemerobius*.

In this country we have an egg-parasite of either *Chrysopa* or *Hemerobius*. I exhibited specimens of this—an exceedingly minute *Telenomus*—at the first meeting of this Society, April 3, 1884. Three secondary parasites have also been reared from larva or cocoon by Prof. Riley. These are *Hemiteles hemerobiicola* Ashm., *H. rufiventris* Riley MS., and *Mesochorus* (?) *chrysopæ* Ashm. Precisely what their primary parasites are in America, however, has not been previously known, although it is fair to suppose that our species of the abnormal proctotrupid genus *Helorus* (of which we have several) will be ultimately found to have this habit. The recent unpublished notes of the Division of Entomology, however, indicate that we have one most interesting and widespread primary parasite in *Isodromus iceryæ* M., originally described (without doubt erroneously) as a parasite of *Icerya purchasi*. This handsome little Chalcidid has been reared since 1887 from Chrysopa cocoons received from Los Angeles, Cal., from Kirkwood, Mo., and from Umatilla, Fla., as well as from others found upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Moreover, I am rather of the opinion that this is the insect illustrated by Glover at figure 45, plate III, of his report for 1877, and concerning which he says (p. 99):

"*Aphelinus* is a small parasitic fly, which was found destroying *Chrysopa*, a neuropterous insect, which was bred in Maryland and formed a cocoon on a small shrub."

The figure could not have been drawn from a true *Aphelinus*, but it is quite possible, from structural detail and general appearance, that Glover had *Isodromus* before him. I described this latter genus in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1886 (p. 488), and the type is illustrated at figure 1, plate III, of the same report.

Mr. Schwarz remarked that in consequence of the extraordinary abundance of Aphids during the past spring and early summer, the larvæ of Chrysopa and various Coccinellids were likewise unusually numerous on the trees in the Smithsonian grounds. On one Linden tree the supply of Aphids gave out,